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CA

Preparation of soda from natural soda solutions. II. Solubility diagrams and calculations in the processes of carbonization of soda solutions. G. S. Sedel'nikov, *J. Applied Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 18, 430-8 (1945) (English summary); cf. *C.A.* 39, 2040⁹.—The system Na_2CO_3 - NaHCO_3 - NaCl - Na_2SO_4 - H_2O was studied at 30°, 45°, and 60° within the crystn. range of NaHCO_3 . The results are given diagrammatically and in table form. Use of graphical calcn. is presented for CO_2 treatment for yield improvement in tech. production by the use of the phase diagrams. G. M. Kosolapoff

SEDEL'NIKOV, G.S.

USSR/Chemistry - Systems
Chemistry - Analysis

Oct 48

PA 28/49T17

"Analysis of Solid, Liquid and Gas Phases in
Carbonate-Bicarbonate Systems," G. S. Sedel'nikov,
A. I. Lazareva, Inst Gen and Inorg Chem, Acad Sci
USSR, 3 pp

"Zavod Lab" Vol XIV, No 10

Uses G. N. Yevetskii's method for determining
sodium carbonate and bicarbonate to study the
system $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 + \text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons 2\text{NaHCO}_3$ at various
temperatures. Designs apparatus for selection and
analysis of the gas phase in percent of CO_2 and for

28/49T17

USSR/Chemistry - Systems (Contd)

Oct 48

analysis of solid and liquid phase in percent of
carbonate and bicarbonate by the "enclosed titration"
method. Tests apparatus and shows its suitability
for purpose.

28/49T17

SEDEL'NIKOV, Georgiy Stepanovich

Academic degree of Doctor of Chemical Sciences, based on his defense, 10 November 1954, in the Council of the Inst of General and Inorganic Chemistry, imeni Kurnakov, Acad Sci USSR, of his dissertation entitled: "Research into water-saline systems of natural soda solution type."

Academic degree and/or title: Doctor of Sciences

SO: Decisions of VAK, List no. 24, 26 Nov 55, Byulleten' MVO SSSR, No. 20, Oct 57, Moscow, pp 22-24, Uncl. JPRS/NY-471

SEDEF/VIKOV G.S.

✓ Five-component mutual system $2\text{Na}^+, 2\text{NH}_4^+, 2\text{HCO}_3^-, 2\text{OH}^-, \text{SO}_4^{2-}, \text{H}_2\text{O}$ in the field of crystallization of trona. II
 $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3, 2\text{NaHCO}_3, 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ at 35° . G. G. Urazov, G. S. Serebrennikov, and M. Ya. Titova (M. V. Lomonosov Univ. Chem. Technol., Moscow). Izvest. Sektsiya Fiz.-Khim. Anal., Inst. Obshchey i Neorg. Khim., Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 25, 301-74 (1964). — The quadruple mutual system $\text{Na}^+, \text{NH}_4^+, \text{HCO}_3^-, \text{OH}^-, \text{H}_2\text{O}$ was studied at 35° . Boundaries of crystn. of trona, NaHCO_3 , $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3, 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, in the presence of NH_4^+ were detd. The vols. of crystn. of NaHCO_3 and trona are significantly expanded according to the amt. of satn. by NH_4^+ and go into alk. field of the diagram. By a graphic method of detn. of the compn. of solid phases, increased hydration of trona corresponding to $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot \text{NaHCO}_3 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ is established. The system $2\text{Na}^+, 2\text{NH}_4^+, 2\text{HCO}_3^-, 2\text{OH}^-, \text{SO}_4^{2-}, \text{H}_2\text{O}$ was studied in the field of crystn. of trona in ratio $(2\text{HCO}_3^-)/\text{SO}_4^{2-} = 2$ or 0.5 . The boundary of joint existence of trona and NaHCO_3 and the boundary of trona and $2\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ were detd. in the plane of the 1st section. In the plane of the 2nd section points of joint satn. of 3 solid phases, 1 of which is trona, are found. The data show also that in the quintuple system in the presence of SO_4^{2-} the fields of NaHCO_3 and trona are expanded according to the amt. of satn. by NH_4^+ . With increase of SO_4^{2-} in soln. these vols. are gradually reduced.

Eurilla Mayer

MA 22

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SEDEL'NIKOV, G.S.; YEFIMENKO, L.S.; SOLOV'YEV, V.K.; AZAROVA, Ye.I.;
BUYNEVICH, D.V.; GREKOV, P.A.

Crystallization of potassium salts from evaporating Kara-Bogaz brine
in lake No.5. Izv. AN Turk. SSR no.3:30-40 '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N.S. Kurnakova AN SSSR
i Institut khimii AN Turkmenskoy SSR.
(Kara-Bogaz-Gol (Gulf)--Potassium salts)

YEFIMENKO, L.S.; SOLOV'YEV, V.K.; SEDEL'NIKOV, G.S.

Conditions for the evaporation of concentrated Kara-Bogaz brines.
Izv. AN Turk. SSR no.4:20-28 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Institut khimii AN Turkmenskoy SSR i Institut obshchey i neorga-
nicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.
(Kara-Bogaz-Gol (Gulf)--Potassium salts)

5(2)

SOV/78-4-6-38/44

AUTHORS: Sedel'nikov, G. S., Trofimovich, A. A.

TITLE: Investigation of the Combined System $2K^+, 2Na^+ \parallel 2HCO_3^-, CO_3^{2-} + H_2O$ at 75° (Issledovaniye vzaimnoy sistemy $2K^+, 2Na^+ \parallel 2HCO_3^-, CO_3^{2-} + H_2O$ pri 75°)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 6, pp 1443 - 1448 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The combined system $2K^+, 2Na^+ \parallel 2HCO_3^-, CO_3^{2-} + H_2O$ was investigated by the solubility method at 75° . The results of the chemical analysis of the liquid and solid phase are given in table 1. 8 solid phases were isolated during the investigation of the four-component system. The isothermal of the system $2K^+, 2Na^+ \parallel 2HCO_3^-, CO_3^{2-} + H_2O$ at 75° is given in figure 1. Seven of the eight isolated solid phases correspond completely to the data given in publications. The solid phase of the composition $2K_2CO_3 \cdot KHCO_3 \cdot NaHCO_3 \cdot 1.5H_2O$ was isolated for the first time. Figure 3 (a - e) shows a microphotography of the

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Investigation of the Combined System

SOV/78-4-6-38/44

$2K^+$, $2Na^+$ || $2HCO_3^-$, $CO_3^{2-} + H_2O$ at 75°

crystalline phases $Na_2CO_3 \cdot NaHCO_3 \cdot 2H_2O$, $Na_2CO_3 \cdot K_2CO_3$, $K_2CO_3 \cdot 1.5H_2O$, $KHCO_3$, $K_2CO_3 \cdot 2KHCO_3 \cdot 1.5H_2O$ and $2K_2CO_3 \cdot KHCO_3 \cdot NaHCO_3 \cdot 1.5H_2O$. The isolated three-component salt $2K_2CO_3 \cdot KHCO_3 \cdot NaCO_3 \cdot 1.5H_2O$ was investigated by means of the crystallo-optical and thermographic method. The thermogram of the three-component salt is given in figure 4. The thermogram shows that thermal effects occur at 108° , 130° , 148° and 212° . There are 4 figures, 2 tables, and 8 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N. S. Kurnakova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry imeni N. S. Kurnakov of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: March 1, 1958
Card 2/2

URAZOV, G.G., [deceased], SEDEL'NIKOV, G.S.

Hydrochemical regime of the Gulf of Kara-Bogaz-Gol and outlook for
its industrial exploitation. Trudy Okean. kom. 5:328-332 '59.
(MIRA 13:6)

(Kara-Bogaz-Gol (Gulf)--Salts)

5 (1)

AUTHORS:

Sedel'nikov, G. S., Lazareva, A. I.

SOV/64-59-5-9/28

TITLE:

Preparation of Soda, Potash, and Potassium Sulphate From Solutions of Alumina Production

PERIODICAL:

Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1959, Nr 5, pp 401 - 404 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

According to data by the Volkhovskiy alyuminiyevyy zavod (Volkhov Aluminum Plant), larger quantities of spent lyes (specific weight 1.20) of the following composition are obtained in the production of alumina from nephelines: 95 g/l Na_2O , 43 g/l K_2O , 85 g/l CO_2 , 5 g/l SO_3 . For years these spent lyes have been processed by a three-stage evaporation in this plant, whereby, however, the potash, soda, and potassium sulphate obtained are rendered impure. In order to obtain a complete separation of the salts, the phase diagram of the systems $\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3 + 2 \text{NaHCO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$; $\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3 + \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$; $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2 \text{KHCO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$; and $2 \text{K}^+, 2 \text{Na}^+ \parallel \text{CO}_3^{2-}, 2 \text{HCO}_3^-$, $\text{SO}_4^{2-} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (I), respectively, must be thoroughly investigated. The solid phases (containing the sulphates) are more readily

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Preparation of Soda, Potash, and Potassium Sulphate SOV/64-59-5-9/28
From Solutions of Alumina Production

soluble in the bicarbonate solution, less soluble in the partly carbonized solution (in the presence of $\text{Na}_3\text{H}(\text{CO}_3)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$), and considerably less soluble in solutions without bicarbonate ions (i.e. when the monohydrate is separated). Proceeding from this assumption, a scheme for a fractional crystallization of the salts was suggested basing on the difference in solubility of salts in the five- component system (I). The course of crystallization and the separation of salts are represented by solubility- and crystallization diagrams in (I) (Fig 1); the composition of individual solutions in the various stages of salt separation is also given (Table 1). The devised separation scheme was investigated on an experimental plant of the Vsesoyuznyy institut sodovoy promyshlennosti (All Union Institute of Soda Industry) in the Slavyanskiy sodovoy zavod (Slavyansk Soda Plant) (Fig 2 : scheme of the plant; Table 2 : composition of the salts obtained). A description of the plant and the working process is given. Bubble columns of the kind of the bicarbonate column of the Donetsk~~skiy~~ sodovoy zavod (Donetsk Soda Plant) are used; it is pointed out that according

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Preparation of Soda, Potash, and Potassium Sulphate SOV/64-59-5-9/28
From Solutions of Alumina Production

to the experience collected by the zavod khimicheskikh reaktivov v Stalino (Stalino Plant for Chemical Reagents) stainless steel 1Kh18N19T may be used as construction material for the plant. In accordance with the method described the salts may be completely separated. The potash obtained need not be subjected to a subsequent purification. No caustic potash is needed for neutralization. A standardized plant may be used which can be installed in alumina works already in operation or presently being planned. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 9 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N. S. Kurnakova
AN SSSR (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry imeni
N. S. Kurnakov, AS USSR)

Card 3/3

SEDEL'NIKOV, G.S.; TROFIMOVICH, A.A.; FRADKINA, Kh.B.

Production of potassium sulfate from Kara-Bogaz-Gol brines, Zhur.
prikl.khim. 34 no.7:1437-1444 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S.Kurnakova
AN SSSR.

(Kara-Bogaz-Gol—Potassium sulfate)

STEPINA, S.B.; SEDEL'NIKOV, G.S.; KOSTIKOVA, R.V.

Solubility of strontium and calcium nitrates at 0°C. Zhur.neorg.
khim. 7 no.3:633-640 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Strontium nitrate) (Calcium nitrate) (Solubility)

SEDEL'NIKOV, G.S., doktor khim.nauk; BUYNEVICH, D.V.; BOEROV, S.N.,
Kand.geograf.nauk (Moskva)

"Singing salts." Priroda 51 no.12:112-113 D '62.

(MIRA 15:12)

(Kara-Bogaz-Gol (Gulf)—Salts)

SEDEL'NIKOV, G.S.

Production of mineral salts from Kara-Bogaz-Gola brines. Khim.
prom. no.7:501-505 JI '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S. Kurnakova.

TROFIMOVICH, A.A.; SEDEL'NIKOV, G.S.

Solubility of cerium carbonate and sulfate in water at 25°C.
Zhur.neorg.khim. 8 no.5:1259-1264 My '63. (MIRA 16:5)
(Cerium carbonate) (Cerium sulfates) (Solubility)

SEDEL'NIKOV, G.S.; LAZAREVA, A.I.

Bromine in Kara-Bogaz-Gol brines. Zhur.neorg.khim. 9 no.1:196-202
Ja '64. (MIRA 17:2)

SEDEL'NIKOV, G.S.; NURYAGDYEV, M.

Formation of mineral deposits in the Kara-Bogaz - Gol.
Zhur. neorg. khim. 10 no.2:485-488 F '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Submitted Apr. 29, 1964.

PAGIROV, G.; SEDEL'NIKOV, G.S.; RZA-ZADE, P.F.

B_2O_3 -MgO .. $MgCl_2$ -H₂O at 25°C. Zhur.neorg.khim. 10 no.8:

1918-1924 Ag '65.

(MIRA 19±1)

1. Submitted October 8, 1964.

BIKKEIN, I.Kh., inzh.; SEDEL'NIKOV, L.A., inzh.

Program control of the operation of pumps. Prom. energ. 19 no.8:
22-24 Ag 1964. (MIRA 17:11)

SEDEL'NIKOV, N.S., master (g. Sverdlovsk)

Plastic packing rings. Put. i put.khoz. 5 no.9:32 S '61.
(Plastics) (Packings (Mechanical engineering)) (MIRA 14:10)

ANDREYEV, Oleg Vladimirovich; BABKOV, Valeriy Fedorovich; GERBURT-
GEYBOVICH, Andrey Vladimirovich; ZAMAKHAYEV, Mitrofan Semenovich;
KRUTETSIIY, Yevgeniy Vladimirovich; ORNATSKIY, Nikolay Petrovich;
SEDEL'NIKOV, Pavel Ivanovich; SMIRNOV, Andrey Sergeyevich; SHESTAKOV,
P.N. [deceased] PLOTNIKOV, S.A., redaktor; KOGAN, F.L., tekhnicheskiy
redaktor.

[Examples of highway design] Primery proektirovaniya avtomobil'nykh
dorog. Izd. 2-e, perer. Moskva, Nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo avtotransp.
lit-ry, 1955. 283 p. (MLRA 8:12)
(Roads)

SEDEL'NIKOV, T. Kh.

SUBJECT USSR/MATHEMATICS/Differential equations CARD 1/2 PG - 664
 AUTHOR SEDEL'NIKOV T.Ch.
 TITLE On the solution of a problem of heat conduction.
 PERIODICAL Priklad.Mat.Mech. 20, 766-767 (1956)
 reviewed 3/1957

The author determines the distribution of temperature of a cylindric bar under the following assumptions: 1) The heat sources only depend on their distance from the cylinder axis; 2) the coefficient of the transmission of heat has the form $a + 2b \cos m\varphi$. Then the following initial equation and the following boundary conditions hold:

$$(1) \quad \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{1}{\xi} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \xi} + \frac{1}{\xi^2} \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial \varphi^2} = -Q(\xi); \quad \left. \frac{\partial T}{\partial \xi} \right|_{\xi=R} + T \Big|_{\xi=R} (a + 2b \cos m\varphi) = 0.$$

By $\xi = tR$, $Q^*(t) = R^2 Q(\xi)$, $a^* = aR$, $b^* = bR$, (1) is transformed into equations for the unit circle. If the solution is set up in the form

$$T(t, \varphi) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n(t) \cos m n \varphi,$$

then for the determination of the coefficients the system

Priklad.Mat.Mech. 20, 766-767 (1956)

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PG - 664

$$(2) \quad \begin{aligned} c'_0(1) + a c_0(1) + b \alpha_1 &= 0 \\ \alpha_1(m+a) + b \alpha_2 + 2b c_0(1) &= 0 \\ \alpha_n(mn+a) + b \alpha_{n+1} + b \alpha_{n-1} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

is obtained.

$$\alpha_n = (-1)^n \left\{ A I_{n+\frac{a}{m}} \left(\frac{2b}{m} \right) + B N_{n+\frac{a}{m}} \left(\frac{2b}{m} \right) \right\}$$

obviously satisfies the n-th equation. Since for $b = 0$ it is also $\alpha_n = 0$, it follows $B = 0$ and from the two first equations (2):

$$A = \frac{b'_0(1)}{\frac{a}{2} I_{\frac{a}{m}} \left(\frac{2b}{m} \right) - b I_{1+\frac{a}{m}} \left(\frac{2b}{m} \right)}, \quad b'_0(1) = \frac{A}{2} I_{\frac{a}{m}} \left(\frac{2b}{m} \right).$$

The solution of the problem is

$$T(t, \varphi) = \int_t^1 \frac{dt'}{t'} \int_0^{t'} t'' Q^*(t'') dt'' + A \left\{ \frac{1}{2} I_{\frac{a}{m}} \left(\frac{2b}{m} \right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n I_{n+\frac{a}{m}} \left(\frac{2b}{m} \right) t^{mn} \cos mn \varphi \right\}.$$

(2) can also be solved by aid of continued fractions.
INSTITUTION: Moscow.

AUTHOR: GORDEYEV, I.I., ORLOV, V.V. SEKEL'NIKOV, T.Kh. 89-9-11/30
 TITLE: The Temperature Dependence of the ~~E~~ffective Resonance Integral.
 (Temperatur'naya zavisimost' effektivnogo rezonansnogo integrala
 pogloshcheniya)
 PERIODICAL: Atomnaya Energiya, 1957, Vol 3, Nr 9, pp 252-255 (U.S.S.R.)
 ABSTRACT: The temperature dependence is theoretically derived and as a re-
 sult the function $\eta(\xi, \frac{1}{a})$ is graphically represented. On the
 ordinate the η -values from 1 - 3,6 (in 0,1 - steps), and on the
 abscissa the $\frac{1}{a}$ values from 0,1 to 1000 (in the logarithmic scale)
 are plotted and the curves for ξ 0,04; 0,05; 0,075; 0,1; 0,15;
 0,2; 0,3; 0,4; 0,5; 0,75; 1; 2; are drawn. (With 2 Illustrations
 and 2 Slavic References).
 ASSOCIATION: Not given
 PRESENTED BY:
 SUBMITTED: 18.3.1957
 AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
 Card 1/1

DROZDOV, S. I., ZARETSKIY, D. F., KUDRIN, L. P., and SEDELNIKOV, T. Kh.

"On the Formation of a Thermal Neutron Spectrum."

paper to be presented at 2nd UN Intl. Conf. on the peaceful uses of Atomic Energy, Geneva, 1 - 13 Sep 58.

AUTHOR: Sedel'nikov, T. Kh.

89-2-19/35

TITLE: A Calculation of Elastic Neutron Scattering in Cylindrical Fuel Elements (Uchet uprugogo rassseyaniya neytronov v tsilindricheskikh blokakh).

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya Energiya, 1958, No 2, pp. 192-194 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It is of interest for reactor-physical purposes to calculate the scattering of neutrons in the control rods. (——). As the elements from which the control rods are mostly produced are bad moderators and as the cross section of these elements depends only little on neutron energy, the present task can be regarded as being mono-energetic. For this case the solutions of the equations are deduced theoretically, as can be seen in ref. 4. The author expresses his thanks to R. A. Bondakov, T. A. Grigorov, N. M. Trenin, I. P. Kham'yanov, G. J. Marchuk, D. F. Zaretshiy and S. M. Yermakov for their interest and collaboration in his work. There are 1 table and 4 references, 3 of which are Slavic.

SUBMITTED: August 28, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1 1. Neutrons-Scattering-Mathematical analysis

29545
S/089/61/011/005/010/017
B102/B114

26.2244
AUTHOR: Sedel'nikov, T. Kh.

TITLE: An exact solution of the nonsteady albedo problem

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 11, no. 5, 1961, 449 - 450

TEXT: The intensity of a neutron flux leaving an isotropic homogeneous semispace after being elastically scattered is to be determined. This problem is reduced to the solution of the albedo equation

$$\left(\frac{1}{\mu} + \frac{1}{\mu_0}\right) \frac{\partial I}{\partial t} + \left(\frac{1}{\mu} + \frac{1}{\mu_0}\right) (\Sigma_c + \Sigma_s) I =$$

$$= \frac{\Sigma_s}{4\pi\mu} \int_0^t dt' \left[\delta(t-t') + 2\pi \int_0^1 I(t-t', \mu', \mu_0) d\mu' \right] \times$$

$$\times \left[\delta(t') + 2\pi \mu \int_0^1 \frac{I(t', \mu', \mu^*)}{\mu^*} d\mu^* \right]; \quad (1)$$

μ_0 - cosine of the incidence angle of the neutron, μ - cosine of the emission angle of the neutron, Σ_c - neutron capture cross section,
Card 1/4

29545
3/089/61/011/005/010/017
B102/B114

An exact solution of the...

Σ_s - neutron scattering cross section. A Laplace transformation of (4) with respect to t yields

$$\left(\frac{1}{\mu} + \frac{1}{\mu_0}\right) I(\mu, \mu_0) = \frac{\Lambda}{4\pi\mu} \left[1 + 2\pi \int_0^1 \frac{I(\mu, \mu')}{\mu'} d\mu' \right] \times \\ \times \left[1 + 2\pi \int_0^1 I(\mu', \mu_0) d\mu' \right] \quad (2)$$

where $\Lambda = \Sigma_s / (\Sigma_s + \Sigma_c + p/v)$, p - Laplace transformation parameter, v - neutron velocity. When the incident flux $A_0(p) = (1 - \sqrt{1 - \Lambda}) / (1 + \sqrt{1 - \Lambda})$ is isotropic, an exact expression for the total intensity of the neutron flux emitted can be determined. If the delayed neutrons (for a multiplying semispace) are to be taken into account, one has to start from

$$\frac{1}{v} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} + \mu \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial z} + (\Sigma_s + \Sigma_c + \Sigma_f) \Phi = \\ = \frac{1}{2} \left[(\Sigma_s + v(1 - \beta) \Sigma_f) \Phi_0 + \sum_i C_i \lambda_i \right] \quad (7) \quad \Phi_n(t, z) = \int_{-1}^{+1} \Phi(t, z, \mu) d\mu \quad (8)$$

$$\frac{\partial C_i}{\partial t} = -\lambda_i C_i + v \Sigma_f \beta_i \Phi_0$$

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S/089/61/011/005/010/017
B102/B114

An exact solution of the...

ν - number of secondary fission neutrons, Σ_f - fission cross section,
 β_i - fraction of the i -th group of delayed neutrons, λ_i - decay constant
of the i -th group, C_i - density of the parent nuclei of the i -th group,
 $\beta = \sum_i \beta_i$. The Laplace transforms of (7) with respect to t , i.e.

$$\mu \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial z} + (\Sigma_c + \Sigma_s + \Sigma_f + p/\nu) \Phi =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\Sigma_s + \nu \Sigma_f \left(1 - p \sum_i \frac{\beta_i}{p + \lambda_i} \right) \right] \Phi_0. \quad (9)$$

leads to the albedo equation (2) with

$$\Lambda_{3A0} = \frac{\Sigma_s + \nu \Sigma_f \left(1 - p \sum_i \frac{\beta_i}{p + \lambda_i} \right)}{\Sigma_s + \Sigma_c + \Sigma_f + p/\nu}. \quad (10)$$

If only one group of delayed neutrons is taken into account, the original
of $A_0(p)$ can be determined analytically:

CP-80 5/4

An exact solution of the...

27/05 S/089/61/011/005/010/017
B102/B114

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_{03an}(t) = & \frac{1}{t} I_1 \left(\frac{x}{2} vt \right) \exp \left\{ vt \left[\Sigma - \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\lambda}{v} \frac{y}{x} \right] \right\} + \\ & + B \int_0^t \frac{I_1(2B \sqrt{s(t-s)})}{\sqrt{s(t-s)}} I_1 \left(\frac{x}{2} vs \right) \times \\ & \times \exp \left\{ vs \left[\Sigma - \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\lambda}{v} \frac{x+2y}{x} \right] + \lambda t \frac{x+y}{x} \right\} ds. \quad (11) \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} B = & \sqrt{\lambda \frac{y}{x} \left(\Sigma v - \lambda \frac{x+y}{x} \right)}; \\ \Sigma = & \Sigma_c + \Sigma_s + \Sigma_f; \\ x = & \Sigma_s + v \Sigma_f (1 - \beta); \\ y = & \beta v \Sigma_f. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (12)$$

348=delayed. There are 3 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: May 27, 1961.

✓

Card 4/4

3211.7
S/089/62/012/006/011/019
B102/B104

26.2241
AUTHOR:

Sedel'nikov, T. Kh.

TITLE:

Spectrum of slowing-down neutrons reflected from a homogeneous semi-space

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 12, no. 6, 1962, 522 - 524

TEXT: Following a previous paper (Sedel'nikov, Atomnaya energiya, 11, no. 5, 449, 1961) where formulas had been derived for the time and path dependences of the total intensity of a reflected neutron current, $A_0(t)$ and $A_0(s)$, the energy spectrum

$$\omega(u) \sim A(s) \exp \left[-\frac{1}{\xi \Sigma_s} \int_{u_0}^u \Sigma_c(u') du' \right]; s \gg \frac{1}{\Sigma_s} \quad ; \quad s = \frac{u - u_0}{\xi \Sigma_s} \quad (5) \text{ of the}$$

reflected neutrons is considered. These are assumed slow so that the distance covered by them in the medium can be regarded as being proportional to the number of collisions. Then the lethargy is given by $u = u_0 + \xi \Sigma_s s$, where ξ are the mean logarithmic energy losses, and Σ_s is the scattering cross section. Σ_c is the capture cross section, and Σ_s is the scattering cross section.

Card 1/3

S/059/62/012/006/011/019
B102/B104

Spectrum of slowing-down neutrons ...

$A(s)$ is the albedo. For $s \sum_g \gg 1$ one finds

$$w(u) \approx \sqrt{\frac{\xi}{\pi}} (u-u_0)^{-3/2} \times \times \exp \left[-\frac{1}{\xi \Sigma_0} \int_{u_0}^u \Sigma_c(u') du' \right]. \quad (6)$$

and, in diffusion approximation, $w_{\text{diff}}(u) \propto 2\pi(u)/\sqrt{3}$. These relations are not valid for neutron thermalization as neutrons having undergone only few collisions make a great contribution to the albedo. For inelastic but isotropic scattering in the range of thermalization, a non-monoenergetic albedo equation is set up for a homogeneous, plane layer which is then applied to a heavy, non-capturing moderator. The methods used for this purpose were published in Atomnaya energiya, 4, no. 2, 192, 1958 and Proc. Int. Acad. Sci. USA, 42, 629, 1956. The solution of this equation is formulated as a series, and is shown to agree with the albedo equation for elastic scattering:

$$A(a; \mu, z; \mu_0, z_0) = \sqrt{z z_0} e^{-z} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{L_n^{(1)}(z) L_n^{(1)}(z_0)}{n! (n+1)!} A(a, \mu, \mu_0) \Big|_{\lambda=1-t_0^n} \quad (16)$$

Card 2/3

S/089/62/012/006/011/019
B102/B104

Spectrum of slowing-down neutrons ...

where $\Lambda(a, \mu, \mu_0)$ is the albedo for elastic scattering. Hence

$$N_0(z_0) = \sqrt{z_0} e^{-\beta z_0}; \quad \beta = \frac{T}{T_0}, \quad (18)$$

$$z^n = \frac{\int_0^\infty z^{n+1/2} dz \int_0^\infty \sqrt{z_0} e^{-\beta z_0} \Lambda(a; \mu, z; \mu_0, z_0) dz_0}{\int_0^\infty \sqrt{z} dz \int_0^\infty \sqrt{z_0} e^{-\beta z_0} \Lambda(a; \mu, z; \mu_0, z_0) dz_0} = \sum_{l=0}^n (-1)^l \frac{n!(n+1)!}{l!(n-l)!} \left(\frac{\beta-1}{\beta} \right)^l \frac{\Lambda(a, \mu, \mu_0) |_{\lambda=1-\beta_0^l}}{\Lambda(a, \mu, \mu_0) |_{\lambda=1}}. \quad (19)$$

is obtained for the energy spectrum after averaging over the energy of the incident neutrons which are assumed to have Maxwellian distribution. The effective and isotropic temperatures are given by

$$T_{\text{eff}} = T \left[1 - \left(1 - \frac{T_0}{T} \right) \frac{\Lambda(a, \mu, \mu_0) |_{\lambda=1-\beta_0}}{\Lambda(a, \mu, \mu_0) |_{\lambda=1}} \right]. \quad (21)$$

and

$$T_{\text{isotr}} = T \left[1 - \left(1 - \frac{T_0}{T} \right) \frac{1 - \sqrt{\beta_0}}{1 + \sqrt{\beta_0}} \right]. \quad (24).$$

respectively.

SUBMITTED: November 21, 1961
Card 3/3

REZHELY, BORISLAV, A.V.; GUREVICH, T.K.

Restoration of the true spectral density of a process from the
results of an analysis with the aid of a variable filter. Akust.
zhur. 11 no.1:120-121 '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Akusticheskiy Institut AN SSSR, Moscow.

L 64307-65 EWP(m)/EPF(n)-2/EID(b)-3/ENT(l)/ECS(k)/ETC(m)/EWA(l) LJP(c) WW
 ACCESSION NR: AP5013707 UR/0046/65/011/002/0255/0257
 534.231

AUTHOR: Mamin, V. M.; Sedel'nikov, T. Kh.

TITLE: Sound radiation from a laminar supersonic jet

SOURCE: Akusticheskiy zhurnal, v. 11, no. 2, 1965, 255-257

TOPIC TAGS: acoustic radiation, sound propagation, laminar flow, supersonic flow, jet stream, gas jet

ABSTRACT: The article considers the mechanism of sound radiation associated with the instability of the tangential discontinuity at the boundary of a jet. The discussion is confined to the linear approximation. A uniform, laminar, supersonic, infinite cylindrical jet in a medium at rest is analyzed. The thickness of the tangential discontinuity region and the viscosity of the gas is neglected. The differential equations are set up for the acoustic pressure and are solved with account of the boundary conditions in terms of Bessel and Hankel functions. The results show that the jet is unstable against perturbations in the boundary. By analyzing the frequency dependence of the radiated intensity it is shown that the spectral density depends linearly on the frequency. The angle between the direction of the peak sound radiation and the axis of the jet is determined. "The authors thank A. V. Rimskiy-Korsakov for directing the work and G. D. Malyuzhinets

Card 1/2

I 64307-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5013707

for repeated consultations and valuable comments." Orig. art. has: 16 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Akusticheskiy institut AN SSSR (Acoustics Institute, AN SSSR) 44.65

SUBMITTED: 07Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GP, ME

NR REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Card ^{PC} 2/2

ACC NR: AP6018234

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0416/00/000/0000/0000

AUTHOR: Groznov, I. (Major); Sedel'nikov, V. (Captain)

ORG: None

TITLE: Savings through improved rail loading techniques

SOURCE: Tyl i snabzheniye sovetskikh vooruzhennykh sil, no. 2, 1966, 86

TOPIC TAGS: railway transportation, transportation equipment, aircraft engine

ABSTRACT: Experiments were conducted in shipping type RD-45 aircraft engines by rail whereby more effective use of the load and volumetric capacity of rolling stock was achieved. Engine containers had been loaded on flat cars and in gondolas lengthwise so that only four containers could be accommodated. Officers of the railway command proposed a new loading system which made more effective use of rail car space. By loading crosswise it was found that a flat car could carry eight containers with engine accessories, or twice as many as before. Savings of almost 10,000 rubles annually resulted on one section alone. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 13,15/SUBM DATE: None

Card 1/1

ACC NR: AP6001585

SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/65/000/006/0165/0167

AUTHOR: Sklyarov, Yu. A.; Sedel'nikov, V. A.; Kats, L. I.

ORG: Scientific Research Institute of Mechanics and Physics, SGU, Saratov (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhaniki i fiziki SGU)

TITLE: Absolute bolometric system for measuring continuous-laser output

SOURCE: Priboiy i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 6, 1965, 165-167

TOPIC TAGS: bolometer, infrared bolometer, radiation measurement

ABSTRACT: A device for measuring the output power of continuous lasers is described. As a pickup element it employs a wire-type resistance bolometer in the form of a flat single-layer spiral ($\phi \sim 0.05$ mm). The bolometer operates by comparing the thermal effects of the measured emission with the calibrated current on the pickup element. The comparison is performed on a balanced resistance bridge, one branch of which serves as a radiation pickup with a large thermal resistance coefficient. Thermal resistance coefficients of the other branches are small; the bridge is balanced by varying the current which passes through the pickup. Structurally, the system is contained in two units—a detection unit and a control unit. The former is in the form of a tube with diaphragms in which the radiation pickup is mounted. The radiation receiving area is 0.2 cm^2 for a 3.5-ohm resistance. The circuit diagram of the system is shown in the accompanying figure. All bridge

Card 1/2

UDC: 535.231.62:621.378.325

L 13166-66

ACC NR: AP6001585

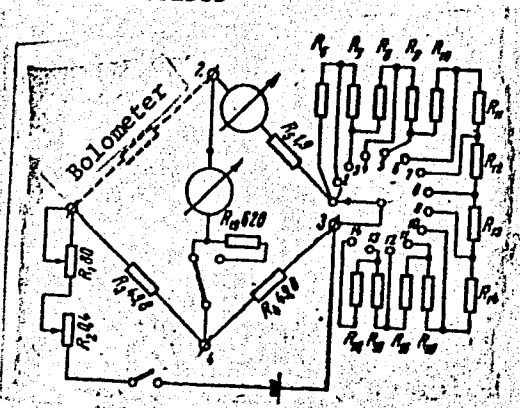


Fig. 1. Circuit diagram of the bolometric system

resistors are made of thick manganese wire. The power supply is from a 1—5-v source. Radiation measurements both in the visible and near infrared regions of the spectrum are possible. No calibration is required, and the results are given in absolute units in the range of 0.02—30 mw. Measurement accuracy is $\pm 5\%$. A gas laser was used to study the operation of the device in the near-infrared region. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

[JR]

SUB CODE: 20 09 SUBM DATE: 11 Nov 64 / ORIG REF: 005 / ATD PRESS: 4182

Card 2/2

BELOV, G.V.; SEDEL'NIKOV, V.I., red.; SHEPAK, A.V., tekhn. red.

[A guide to the Geology Pavilion of the Exhibition of the Achievements of the National Economy of the U.S.S.R.] Putevoditel' pavil'ona "Geologiya" Vystavki dostizheniy narodnogo khoziaistva SSSR. Moskva, 1961. 14 p.

(MIRA 1517)

1. Moscow. Vystavka dostizheniy narodnogo khozyaystva SSSR. Pavil'on "Geologiya."
(Moscow--Exhibitions) (Geology--Exhibitions)

CHUMACHENKO, V.N.; SEDEL'NIKOV, V.I., red.; MAYOROV, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Modernization of equipment in operational electric power plants]
Modernizatsiia oborudovaniia na deistvuiushchikh elektrostantsi-
iakh. Moskva, Vystavka dostizhenii narodnogo khoz. SSSR, 1962.
24 p. (MIRA 16:1)
(Electric power plants)

LESNITSKIY, M.L.; SEDEL'NIKOV, V.I., red.; SMIRNOVA, N.S., tekhn.
red.

[New grinding machines and advanced methods for abrasive and
diamond grinding] Novye shlifoval'nye staniki i progressivnye
metody abraziivnoi i almaznoi obrabotki metallov; putevoditel'-
katalog. Moskva, 1962. 59 p.
(MIRA 15:9)

1. Moscow. Vystavka dostizheniy narodnogo khozyaystva SSSR.
(Grinding machines)

LESNITSKIY, M.L.; SEDEL'NIKOV, V.I., red.; MAYOROV, B.V., tekhn. red.

[Advanced tools designed by innovators of industry] Progressivnyi instrument novatorov proizvodstva. Moskva. No.1. [Cutting tools, mandrels, chucks] Reztzy, opravki, patrony. 1962. 28 p. No.2. [Drills, reamers, cutters, heads, broaches and chucks] Sverla, razvertki, frezy, golovki, protiazhki i patrony. 1962. 39 p.
(MIRA 16:4)

1. Moscow. Vystavka dostizheniy narodnogo khozyaystva SSSR. (Metal-cutting tools) (Chucks)

BOROVITSKIY, V.N.; BORISOV, M.A.; SMIRNOVA, G.M.; ~~SEDEL'NIKOV, V.I.~~,
red.; SERBINA, L.N.; SMIRNOVA, N.S., tekhn. red. MATYOROV,
V.V., tekhn. red.

[Economy and efficient use of electric power] Ekonomiya i
ratsional'noe ispol'zovanie elektroenergii; po materialam
tematicheskoi vystavki. Moskva, VDNKh SSSR, 1962.
No.1. [In its production and distribution] Pri ee proiz-
vodstve i raspredelenii. 23 p. No.2. [In machinery
manufacturing enterprises] Na mashinostroitel'nykh predpri-
iatiakh. 27 p. No.3. [In electric transport] Na elektri-
fitsirovannom transporte. 10 p. No.4. [In metallurgy] V
metallurgii. 16 p. No.5. [In electrothermics and aluminum
eleletrolysis] V elektrotermii i pri elektrolize aliuminlia.
52 p. No.6. [In electrical lighting] V elektroosveshchenii.
19 p.

(MIRA 16:8)

(Electric power)

UDINTSEV, G.B.; LUNARSKIY, G.N.; MARAKUYEV, V.I.; BARINOV, L.G.;
SEDEL'NIKOV, V.N.

Use of the "Ladoga" phototelegraph apparatus for recording
depth measurements obtained with echo sounders. Okeanologiya
2 no.6:1093-1103 '62. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR.

GORDIYEVSKIY, A.V.; RENARD, E.V.; Primalni uchastiye: BONDAREV, M.A.; SEDEL'NIKOV,
V.P.

Reduction of some elements by a redox polymer. Zhur. prikl. khim. 36 no.2:
264-272 F '63. (MIRA 16:3)

(Polymers)

(Oxidation-reduction reaction)

BYKHOVSKIY, Ya.L., kand. tekhn. nauk; SEDEL'NIKOV, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk

Prospects for high-frequency communication systems using 750 kv.
power transmission lines. Elek. sta. 35 no.6:63-65 Ja '64.
(MIRA 18:1)

KRUTIKOV, K.T., inzh.; GARINOV, K.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; ITTENBERG, I.A.,
kand. tekhn. nauk; prinyimayuchi uchastiye: VAKHTUROV, A.N., starshiy
nauchnyy sotrudnik; VOLKOV, M.V., starshiy nachnyy sotrudnik;
KURTSMAN, L.B., starshiy nachnyy sotrudnik; BOGATYREVA, M.I.,
mladshiy nachnyy sotrudnik; ZABOLOTNEVA, G.K., mladshiy nach-
nyy sotrudnik; NOVIKOVA, V.V., mladshiy nachnyy sotrudnik;
ALEKSEYEVA, T.I., mladshiy nachnyy sotrudnik; PETROVA, I.A.,
mladshiy nachnyy sotrudnik; SEDEL'NIKOVA, A.F., mladshiy
nachnyy sotrudnik; KATKOVA, T.I., inzh.; ZELENKOV, P.A., inzh.;
SIDOROVA, L.N., starshiy laborant; KALASHNIKOVA, V.M., starshiy
laborant; VOYEVODINA, A.Ye., starshiy tekhnik; USPENSKAYA, M.B.,
starshiy tekhnik; YEPIFANOV, V.K., starshiy tekhnik

[Organization of the shipping of transit cargoes on the Volga-
Baltic Sea Waterway.] Organizatsiya perevozok tranzitnykh gruzov
po Volgo-Baltiiskomu vodnomu puti. Moskva, Transport, 1965.
109 p. (Moscow. Tsentral'nyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut
ekonomiki i ekspluatatsii vodnogo transporta. Trudy, no.40).

L 19617-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j) Pc-4/Pr-4 RM 5/0062/64/000/007/1344/1345
ACCESSION NR: AP5003222

AUTHOR: Zhenodarova, S. M.; Sedel'nikova, E. A.

TITLE: O-alkoxyethylidene-derivatives of uridine-3'-phosphate 7 13

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 7, 1964, 1344-1345

TOPIC TAGS: ether, organic phosphorus compound

ABSTRACT: Vinylbutyl ether reacts with uridine-3'-phosphate, to form a mixture of mono- and di- O-butoxyethylidene derivatives of uridine-3'-phosphate. The most appropriate conditions for obtaining O-butoxyethylidene derivatives of uridine-3'-phosphate consist of heating of uridine-3'-phosphate solution in dimethylformamide with an excess of vinylbutyl ether to 40-50°. The maximum yield of di-O-butoxyethylidene uridine-3'-phosphate (about 59%) is achieved in eight hours. The number of O-butoxyethylidene groups in the derivatives obtained was determined, as well as their spectral characteristics. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

Card 1/2

L 19617-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5003222

ASSOCIATION: Institut biologicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of
Biological Physics, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 28Dec63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC, GC

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 011

JPRS

Card 2/2

ZHENODAROVA, S.M.; SEDEL'NIKOVA, E.A.

Separation and properties of pyridinium and barium salts of O-butoxyethylidene derivatives of uridine 3-phosphate. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.9:1667-1669 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

SHEVLYAKOV, I.V., kand. med. nauk; SEDEL'NIKOVA, G.G. (Polyarnyy)

Some characteristics of the course of gonorrheal arthritis.
Vest. dermat. i ven. 37 no.9:86-87 S. 163. (MIRA 17:6)

SEDEL'NIKOVA, Lidiya Vasil'yevna; CHEKHOVSKAYA, T.P., red.izd-va;
MOCHALINA, Z.S., tekhn. red.

[Guide to safety measures for workers in the production of
keramzit (machine operators and chargers of rotary kilns)]
Pamiatka po tekhnike bezopasnosti dlia rabochikh po proizvod-
stvu keramzita; dlia mashinista i zagruzchika vrashchaiu-
shchikhsia pechei. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit.,
arkhit. i stroit. materialam, 1961. 11 p. (MIRA 15:3)
(Building materials industry--Safety measures)

SEDEL'NIKOVA, L.V.

[Safety regulations for workers engaged in the production of porous clay filler; for roasters of normous clay-filler gravel in revolving furnaces] Pamiatka po tekhnike bezopasnosti dlia rabochikh po porizvodstvu keramzita; dlia obzhigal'shchikov keramzitovogo graviia vo vrashchaiushchikhsia pechakh. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhitekt. i stroit. materialam, 1961. 15 p. (MIRA 15:3)
(Building materials industry--Safety measures)

SEDEL'NIKOVA, M.V.

Uzon Volcano. Geog.v shkole no.5:17-20 S '53.

(MLRA 6:8)

(Kamchatka Peninsula--Volcanoes) (Volcanoes-- Kamchatka Peninsula)

82681

S/079/60/030/008/006/008
B004/B064

5.3700

AUTHORS: Lapkin, I. I. and Sedel'nikova, V. A.

TITLE: On the Quantitatively Possible Combination of Radicals
Bound to the Central Atom. I. Organic Tin Compounds 1

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 8,
pp. 2771 - 2777

TEXT: On the basis of published data (Refs. 1-3) the authors state that the number of organic radicals that can be bound to a central atom, does not always correspond to the valency of the central atom. Thus, it is impossible to produce SnR_4 compounds in which R is a tert-butyl-, tert-amyl-, mesityl-, or ortho-substituted aryl radical. Contrary to the data of Ref. 4, the authors did not succeed in producing tetramesityl tin. The authors explain this by the occurrence of steric obstacles. They carry out a calculation of the crossing of the ortho-substituents (Figs. 1,2). Geometrically, the addition of 4 mesityl radicals would be possible under certain angles of a pyramidal configuration. Since this

Card 1/3

82681

On the Quantitatively Possible Combination of S/079/60/030/008/006/008
Radicals Bound to the Central Atom. I. Organic B004/B064
Tin Compounds

compound cannot be realized, the authors carried out experiments to find out which radicals are apt to replace bromine in trimesityl tin bromide. The compounds given in a table, produced by the authors $[C_6H_2(CH_3)_3]_3SnR$ ($R = CH_3, C_2H_5, n-C_3H_7, n-C_4H_9, n-C_6H_{13}, n-C_8H_{17}, i-C_3H_7, i-C_4H_9, i-C_5H_{13}, C_6H_5$) as well as the compounds tri-(2-methoxy-naphthyl-1)-tin bromide and the corresponding ethoxy compound led to the following conclusions: organic tin compounds containing three aryl radicals di-ortho-substituted by low-molecular groups (CH_3, CH_3O, C_2H_5O), or three β -substituted naphthyl radicals, can add as fourth radical, besides halogens, only not yet ortho-substituted aryl radicals, primary alkyl radicals (also with long chain), and secondary alkyl radicals. On the basis of these results the authors conclude that in trimesityl tin bromide the three mesityl radicals lie on the surfaces of a three-sided pyramid, whose edges form an angle of approximately 120° . The tin atom is on the vertex of the pyramid. This steric configuration is favored by the conjunction of the tin electrons with the π -electrons of the aromatic rings.

Card 2/3

On the Quantitatively Possible Combination of
Radicals Bound to the Central Atom. I. Organic
Tin Compounds

82681

S/079/60/030/008/006/008
B004/B064

There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 9 references: 3 Soviet, 2 US, and
3 German.

ASSOCIATION: Permskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Perm' State
University)

SUBMITTED: July 24, 1959

X

Card 3/3

SEDEL'N KOVA, Z.S., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Data for
the prophylaxis of suppuration in the wound in ^{Amputations} operating
for acute appendicitis." ^{operation} Stalingrad, 1958, 26 pp
(Stalingrad State Med Inst) 200 copies (KL, 23-58, 113)

- 151 -

ASMER, Jar.; RUZICKA, J.; SUCHANEK, M.; SEDENKA, B.; VANEK, M.

On the problem of ornithosis in the Ostrava Region. Prac. lek. 13
no.8/9:400-404 N '61.

1. Krajska hygienicko-epidemiologicka stanice v Ostrave Krajsky ustav
narodniho zdravi, oddeleni chorob z povolani, Ostrava.

(ORNITHOSIS epidemiol)

NEDVIDEK, J.; ASMERA, J.; SEDENKA, B.

Results of a study of collective immunity against tick-borne encephalitis in Ostrava region. Cesk. epidem. 11 no.1:62-64 Ja '62.

1. Krajska hygienicko-epidemiologicka stanice v Ostrave.
(ENCEPHALITIS EPIDEMIC immunol.)

SEDENKA, K.

Two cured cases of thrombosis of the cavernous sinus of rhinogenic origin. Bratisl. lek. listy 34 no.9:1076-1083 Sept 54.

1. Z Otolaryngologickeho oddelenia OUNZ v Humennom, prednosta dr. K.Sedenka.

(CEREBRAL EMBOLISM AND THROMBOSIS,
cavernous sinus thrombosis of rhinogenic origin)

SEDENKA, Karol, MUDr.

Prevention and therapy of acute accidents in surface anesthesia during bronchoscopy. Cesk. otolar. 5 no.2:79-84 Apr 56.

1. Z otolaryngologickeho oddelenia OUNZ v Humennom.

(ANESTHESIA, LOCAL,
in bronchoscopy, prev. of compl. of surface
anesth. (Cz))

(BRONCHOSCOPY, anesthesia,
surface anesth., prev. of compl. (Cz))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.11 Vol.10/6 Oto-Rhino-Laryngo

ŠEDENKA K.

1193. ŠEDENKA K. Otolaryngol. Odd. OÚNZ, Lučenci. * Hodnotenie, triedenie, liečba a prevencia nosovej polypózy. Evaluation, classification, treatment and prevention of nasal polyposis LÉK. OBZOR. 1956. 5/6 (339-345)

Anatomically, nasal polyposis is an oedematous degeneration of the submucous connective tissue, which under the influence of both the anatomical constitution of the mucous membrane and the surroundings assumes the form of a nasal polyp. It develops generally on the basis of allergic sinusitis of ethmoido-antral localization. In view of the allergic aetiology, it is always advisable to complete surgical treatment with treatment of the allergy and of the infection, because if these persist they may contribute to the development of a successive sensitization and polysensitization. Of decisive importance in the prevention of development of nasal polyposis is the prophylaxis, which should be as early as possible.

(XI, 5, 16)

CSR

SEDEKA, K.

Division for ear, nose and throat diseases of OUNZ (Oddelenie pre choroby usne, nosne a krone OUNZ) in Lucenec, director: K. SEDEKA, MD.

Bratislava, Bratislavské Lekárske Listy, No 4, 1963, pp 231-236

"Healed Cerebral Abscess Complicated by Ventricular Fistula"

(1)

SEDENKA, Karol

On surgical technics in early diffuse suppurative labyrinthitis and labyrinthogenic meningitis. Cesk. otolaryn. 11 no.4:224-228 Ag '62.

1. Otolaryngologicke oddelenie OUNZ v Lucenci, prednosta dr. K. Sedenka.
(LABYRINTH DISEASES) (MENINGITIS)

SEDENKA, K.

Healed brain abscess complicated by ventricular fistula. Bratisl.
lek. listy 43 no.4:231-234 '63.

1. Oddelenie pre choroby usne, nosne a krcne OUNZ v Lucenci, veduci
MUDr. K. Sedenka.

(BRAIN ABSCESS) (OTITIS MEDIA) (CEREBRAL VENTRICLES)
(FISTULA) (ANTIBIOTICS)

ELFMARK, Jiri, inz.; SEDENKA, Otakar, inz.

Formation of conchoidal fracture in superheated steel. Hut listy
16 no.8:546-552 Ag '61.

1. Vyzkumny ustav, Vitkovicke zelezarny Klementa Gottwalda,
Ostrava.

SEDENKO, D. [M.]

Moscow, -c1948-.

Mbr., Inst. Biochemistry im. A. N. Bakh, USSR Acad.
Sci., Moscow, -c1948-.

"Adsorption of organic substances by plants as related
to plant respiration," Biokhimiya, 13: 5, 1948.

BNL Guide, 2: 4, 1949.

A method for simultaneous determination of ascorbic acid oxidase, polyphenol oxidase, and peroxidase. K. I. Pyvolutskaya and D. M. Selenko (Inst. Plant Physiol., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Molekulya* 20, 84-100 (1955).—Two aliquot samples of the tested material are ground in mortars in a pH 5.0 buffer soln. Similarly two other samples are ground in a pH 7.5 buffer soln. The ground material is transferred to 100-ml. volumetric flasks and the mortars are washed with the corresponding buffer solns. The washings are added to the corresponding flasks. The vol. is then made up to 100 ml. The solns. indicated below can be varied depending upon the activity of the enzymes. For the detn. of ascorbic acid oxidase three 100-ml. volumetric flasks were used. Into each of two flasks 4 ml. of the enzyme prepn. of pH 5.0, 2.5 ml. of the buffer soln., and 2.5 ml. of ascorbic acid soln. are added. To the third flask (control) are added 1 ml. CCl_3COOH , 4 ml. of the enzyme prepn., 2.5 ml. of pH 5.0 buffer, and 2.5 ml. of ascorbic acid soln. Flasks are shaken for 30 min. and 1 ml. of 10% CCl_3COOH added. Titration is performed in 50-ml. beakers to which previously were added 5 ml. H_2O and 1 ml. of the material to be tested. The controls are titrated without preliminary shaking. For the detn. of polyphenol oxidase six 100-ml. volumetric flasks are used. To 2 are added 2 ml. of the enzyme prepn. of pH 5.0, 2 ml. of corresponding buffer soln., 2.5 ml. of the ascorbic acid soln., and 2.5 ml. of pyrocatechin soln. To 2 other flasks are added 2 ml. of the pH 7.5 enzyme prepn., 2 ml. of corresponding buffer soln., 2 ml. of the ascorbic acid, and 2.5 ml. of the pyrocatechin solns. To each of the two control flasks are added 1 ml. CCl_3COOH , 2 ml. of the enzyme prepn., 2 ml. of the corresponding buffer soln. and 2 ml. of the ascorbic acid and 2.5 ml. of the pyrocatechin solns. Flasks are shaken for 30 min. excepting controls, 1 ml. CCl_3COOH is added to test aliquots, and titrated as above. In this procedure the combined titration value for ascorbic acid oxidase and poly-

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phenol oxidase is determined. From this the polyphenol oxidase activity value is obtained by subtracting the first titration value from the second. If the titration value for polyphenol oxidase at pH 7.5 is greater than at pH 5.0, the titration value of ascorbic acid oxidase at pH 7.5 must be obtained first and correspondingly subtracted. For the detn. of peroxidase activity three 100-ml. volumetric flasks are used. Into each of 2 are added 1 ml. of the enzymic prepn., 2 ml. of the pH buffer soln., 2.5 ml. of the ascorbic acid soln., 2.5 ml. of pyrocatechin soln., and 1 ml. of H_2O_2 . Into the control flask are added 1 ml. CCl_3COOH , 1 ml. of the enzymic prepn., 1 ml. of the corresponding buffer soln., and 1 ml. each of ascorbic acid, pyrocatechin, and H_2O_2 solns. Shake, acidify, and titrate as above. By this procedure the titration value indicates the combined activity of peroxidase and polyphenol oxidase. By subtracting from this the value obtained above for polyphenol oxidase, the activity of peroxidase is estd. In some instances turbidity may develop in the flasks owing to the complete oxidation of the ascorbic acid. In such cases it is pointless to complete the titration. In all cases the activity of the enzymes is judged by the difference in the no. of ml. of 2,6-dichloroindophenol used up in the control and test titrations. All tests are carried out at room temp. (18-23°).

Temp. fluctuations above and below these limits are to be avoided, and the same end point color intensity should be developed. It was found that in different plant objects the activity of each of the oxidases and their interratios varied depending upon their physiol. state, thereby serving as indexes of direction of the plant tissue energy processes.

B. S. Levine...

A. S. Povolotsky

✓ Some changes in metabolism of flowers and plants of tomato after action of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T. Yu. V. Rakitin, K. L. Povolotskaya, and D. M. Seidenko (K.A. Timiryazev Inst. Plant Physiol., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Fiziol. Rastenii* 3, 297-306(1956).—Application of stimulative doses of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T to tomato flowers results in increased activity of oxidation-reduction enzymes, increased concn. of P components, particularly protein-lipids P with a higher ratio of org. P to inorg. P. Use of hindering doses of the substances disorganizes the oxidation-reduction systems, usually by enhancement of peroxidase and reduction of polyphenoloxidase systems. Respiration rises mainly in flavo-protein portion. Under these conditions the plant accumulates P, mainly inorg. forms and the ratio of org. to inorg. P declines. G. M. Kosolapoff

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SEDENKO, D.M.

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(Herbicides)

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petrovskiy gornyy institut (for Sedenko).

3

SOV/132-59-5-14/17

AUTHOR: Sedenko, P.D.

TITLE: The Problem of Subdivision Principles of Hydro-Geological Structures (Remarks About the Hydro-Chemical Map of Siberia and the Far East, Compiled by I.K. Zaytsev and Others. Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1955)

PERIODICAL: Razvedka i okhrana nedr, 1959, Nr 5, pp 56-57 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This map was compiled by the Otdel gidrogeologii (the Hydro-geological Section) of VSEGEI under the direction of I.K. Zaytsev. The author disagrees with the subdivision of the hydro-geological structures. The principles of the division of the territory of the USSR, elaborated by N.M. Vasilevskiy, and later developed by N.I. Tostikhin, and N.K. Ignatovich divided all the hydro-geological structures into three groups: 1) Large tectonic depressions; 2) Crystalline blocks and 3) Folding mountain regions. Hydro-chemical formation of water basins is subjected to certain conditions specific to each of these groups and there is no need to create more such groups or subdivision of groups, as was done by the

Card 1/2

SOV/132-59-5-14/17

The Problem of Subdivision Principles of Hydro-Geological Structures (Remarks About the Hydro-Chemical Map of Siberia and the Far East, Compiled by I.K. Zaytsev and Others. Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1955).

VSEGEI section, which only complicates the whole problem and is built on the wrong premises. There are 3 Soviet references.

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